

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

ANTHONY B. TORRES,

00CV-4 EM 4:29

Plaintiff,

vs.

GARY E. JOHNSON, Governor of New Mexico,
NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,
ROBERT J. PERRY, Secretary of Corrections,
JOHN SHANKS, Director of Adult Prisons,
DONNA WILPOLT, Deputy Corrections Secretary,
JERRY TAFOYA, Deputy Corrections Secretary,
JEFF SERNA, Interstate Compact Coordinator,

CIV 00 633

WILLIAM W. DEATO

and

WACKENHUT CORRECTIONS CORPORATION,
ELOY MONDRAGON, Former Warden,
MAJOR RALPH LUCERO, Director of Security,

and

RONALD ANGELONE, Virginia Corrections Director,
STANLEY K. YOUNG, Wallens Ridge State Prison Warden,
and PRESENTLY UNNAMED GUARDS AND OFFICERS,

Defendants.

VERIFIED
COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS
OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Plaintiff Anthony Torres presents the following Complaint seeking declaratory, compensatory, exemplary, and injunctive relief from Defendants' denials and violations of his civil and constitutional rights, stating as follows:

1. Plaintiff is **Anthony Torres**. At the end of August 1999, Plaintiff was a prisoner in C-Pod at the Guadalupe County Correctional Facility, the Wackenhut Corporation prison in Santa Rosa, New Mexico.

2. Defendants are **Gary Johnson**, New Mexico Governor; the **New Mexico Department of Corrections**, and **Robert J. Perry**, Secretary of Corrections; **John Shanks**, Acting Deputy Secretary and Director of Adult Prisons; **Donna Wilpolt**, Deputy Secretary; **Jerry Tafoya**, Deputy Secretary; and **Jeff Serna**, Deputy Secretary and Interstate Compact Coordinator.

3. Defendants include the **Wackenhut Corrections Corporation** and **Eloy Mondragon**, Former Warden of the Guadalupe County Correctional Facility, a Wackenhut Corporation Prison in Santa Rosa, New Mexico and **Major Ralph Lucero**, former Director of Security.

4. Defendant **Ronald Angelone** is the Virginia Corrections Department Director and **Stanley K. Young** is the Warden of Wallens Ridge State Prison. The **Presently Unnamed Guards and Officers** are State of Virginia employees and officers who personally abused and mistreated Plaintiff but whose names are not fully known at this time.

5. Defendants Gary Johnson, Robert J. Perry, John Shanks, Donna Wilpolt, Jerry Tafoya, Jeff Serna, Eloy Mondragon, Ralph Lucero, Ronald Angelone, Stanley K. Young and the unnamed guards and officers who beat and abused Plaintiff at WRSP are sued in their individual as well as their official capacities. The individually named Defendants, including

Governor Johnson and Secretary Perry, as well as the presently unnamed guards and officers, are alleged to have been directly, individually, and personally involved in the acts and omissions described herein or to have held supervisory or policy-making authority and control over those who did directly inflict punishment, pain, and deprivations of civil and constitutional rights on Plaintiff. Secretary Perry, Warden Mondragon, Major Lucero, and Stanley K. Young share both direct and supervisory liability.

6. Jurisdiction of the Federal Court is invoked pursuant to the Court's federal question jurisdiction under 42 USC Sections 1983, 1985, 1986, and the laws and Constitutions of the United States and the State of New Mexico.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

7. On September 3, 1999, Defendants transferred Plaintiff and other minimum and medium security prisoners from the Guadalupe County Correctional Facility ("GCCF") in Santa Rosa, New Mexico, to Wallens Ridge State Prison ("WRSP") in Big Stone Gap, Virginia, a Supermax Prison, as punishment for alleged participation in the killing of a guard and a riot at the prison in Santa Rosa on August 31, 1999.

8. Prior to August 31, Plaintiff was housed in C-Pod at the GCCF.

9. Plaintiff did not participate in the killing of the guard or the riot.

10. Defendants have not charged Plaintiff with any misconduct; they have not given him notice of any charges and have not held any hearing.

11. Although the prison was relatively new, by August 1999 the provision of correctional services at the prison in Santa Rosa was far beneath reasonable and adequate standards of corrections management and operations.

12. Classification and disciplinary systems were not functioning and Defendants were ignoring crucial institutional security issues and threats. The prison was built with serious design and structural flaws. The prison was understaffed and the staff was inexperienced and poorly trained.

13. Although Plaintiff was actually a minimum restriction prisoner, he was mistakenly sent to the GCCF in Santa Rosa, a medium security institution.

14. Near the end of August, 1999, following serious incidents of violence at private prisons around the State, Governor Johnson expressed his concern about the differences between public and private corrections facilities.

15. According to Governor Johnson and Corrections Secretary Perry, prisoners at private prisons who were involved in violent incidents were being sent back to the State-run prisons, where living conditions were more comfortable than at the private prisons. Governor Johnson announced a new policy of sending such prisoners out-of-state instead.

16. On Friday, August 27, 1999, the Corrections Department Defendants posted a Notice "in every area where inmates have movement at approximately 2:23 P.M.:"

ATTENTION:

THIS DOCUMENT IS POSTED FOR INFORMATION TO ALL INMATES:

**ANY FURTHER INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE WILL RESULT IN TRANSFER OF INMATES
TO OUT OF STATE FACILITIES.**

YOU WILL NOT BE MOVED TO NEW MEXICO PRISONS, BUT WILL BE MOVED BASED ON EMERGENCY TRANSFERS TO INSTITUTIONS VIA THE INTERSTATE COMPACT AGREEMENT AND HOUSED THERE FOR AN INDEFINITE AMOUNT OF TIME.

YOUR INSTITUTION WILL BE LOCKED DOWN UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE AFFECTED INMATE TRANSFERS HAVE OCCURRED.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT

(EXHIBIT 1). The inmates correctly interpreted this Notice as a threat and a challenge.

17. The posting of the Notice was done with the knowledge and approval of Governor Johnson, Secretary Perry, John Shanks, and Eloy Mondragon. The Notice was posted as part of a plan and policy of the State of New Mexico and the Department of Corrections to threaten and intimidate prisoners with out-of-state transfers to worse conditions of confinement.

18. On Monday, August 30, 1999, there was an assault on two inmates in E-Pod at the GCCF. Although prison officials knew who the assailants were, they were not placed in segregation and at least one of the known assailants was apparently involved in the fatal stabbing of Officer Ralph Garcia in E-Pod just a day later, on August 31, 1999.

19. On the evening of Tuesday, August 31, 1999, a prisoner attacked another prisoner in the Gym and the inmates were ordered to return to their units. Following the murder of the guard, some inmates set fires and destroyed property.

20. The next day, September 1, 1999, Corrections Secretary Perry issued a press release promising that "I will have a firm and swift response to this incident."

21. Early on the morning of September 3, 1999, Santa Rosa prison guards placed Plaintiff on a bus. He was chained around the waist, handcuffed, and had shackles placed on his ankles. Around 3 a.m. a convoy of about 20-vehicles left Santa Rosa for Albuquerque.

22. Following a wait of several hours in buses on the runway at Kirtland Air Force Base, Plaintiff and the other Santa Rosa prisoners were loaded by federal marshals into an airplane for a three-hour trip. Upon their arrival at a small Tennessee airport the prisoners were forced to wait for hours without water in hot vans with windows sealed shut.

23. On September 3, 1999, Corrections Secretary Perry announced:

.... the immediate transfer of approximately 120 inmates incarcerated at the Guadalupe County Correctional Facility in Santa Rosa, to the Wallens Ridge Correctional Facility in Big Stone Gap Virginia.

...

The 120 inmates are the individuals from housing unit one, pods A & E, who participated in Tuesday nights' riot that resulted in the vicious killing of Correctional Officer Ralph Garcia.

Perry also announced that:

The Wallens Ridge Correctional Facility is a Super Max Level 6 Prison, one of only two in the nation. The 120 inmates from GCCF will remain at Wallens Ridge Correctional Facility indefinitely. While at WRCF the inmates will be locked down for most of the day, programmed in their cells, and under the constant supervision of Correctional Officers armed with 12 gauge combat shotguns.

24. The State of Virginia had recently opened its two new Supermax Prisons, Wallens Ridge and Red Onion. Those prisons were designed and intended to confine, control, and punish the worst and most violent prisoners in the country.

25. Until they arrived at Wallens Ridge State Prison Plaintiff and the other New Mexico prisoners had no idea where they were being sent.

26. On the way from the Tennessee airport to the prison in Virginia the van in which Plaintiff was placed crashed into the van in front of it. Plaintiff struck his chest against the seat in front of him and was injured, but he was given no medical attention even though paramedics arrived and examined the guards and drivers.

27. The New Mexico prisoners were kept in vans near the Wallens Ridge Prison doors for several hours. They were not allowed to speak. Guards shouted taunts and threats. After they took Plaintiff into the prison guards carried Plaintiff into his cell, punched him in the rib cage and called him a "cop killer" and "dirty Mexican."

28. At WRSP Plaintiff was immediately placed and held in a Segregation Unit.

29. At WRSP Defendants kept Plaintiff in a small Segregation Unit cell for 3 months, denying him any meaningful programs or activities, opportunity for exercise and recreation, medical, dental, and psychological attention, access to books or law library, telephone calls and other human contacts.

30. The Virginia Defendants unreasonably and cruelly humiliated and threatened Plaintiff, and in many respects subjected him to cruel, harsh, and unusual conditions of control and confinement which were far different and more oppressive than any of Plaintiff's prior New Mexico prison experiences.

35. During his first three months at Wallens Ridge Plaintiff was never allowed out of his cell without first being stripped, searched, shackled, chained, and handcuffed.

36. At the time of his transfer to Wallens Ridge Plaintiff was not a gang member, he was not an escape risk, he had not engaged in any violent activity in prison, and he was not a troublemaker of any sort. Plaintiff was properly considered a minimum security prisoner.

37. Defendants have still not given any reason or explanation for sending Anthony Torres to Wallens Ridge and confining him in the Segregation Unit.

38. Defendants returned Plaintiff to New Mexico on or around January 21, 2000. Plaintiff is again imprisoned in the Guadalupe County Correctional Facility in Santa Rosa. Improper classification of inmates again threatens Plaintiff's and the other prisoners' security. Plaintiff and similarly situated prisoners have been warned and threatened that they will be returned to Wallens Ridge if they are involved in any incidents at Santa Rosa.

39. Throughout the events described herein, Defendants forced Plaintiff to comply with arbitrary, unfair, and maliciously imposed rules, regulations, policies and practices. Defendants physically and psychologically attacked and abused Plaintiff without any valid reason, just cause, or due process.

40. While he was at WRSP, Plaintiff unsuccessfully attempted to secure administrative and institutional relief.

COUNT 1

VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS

41. After the inmate disturbance at Santa Rosa Defendants selected Plaintiff for transfer to the prison in Virginia without conducting any investigation, without stating any valid reason or justification, and without holding any hearing.

42. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article II, Section 18, of the New Mexico Constitution provide the rights to due process and equal protection of the laws.

43. Although Defendants Eloy Mondragon, Robert Perry, and other New Mexico Corrections Department officials who selected and approved the selection of Plaintiff for transfer and Supermax imprisonment in Virginia knew or should have known that he did not participate in any violence or rioting at the Santa Rosa prison, Defendants selected Plaintiff nonetheless for punishment in Virginia.

44. Defendants' transfer of Anthony Torres to Virginia in chains and shackles, his extended misplacement in the Segregation Unit of a Super Maximum Security prison in Virginia, and the imposition of cruelly restrictive conditions of confinement constitute atypical and significant hardships and deprivations of Plaintiff's fundamental rights and interests.

45. Defendants' acts and omissions and their treatment of Anthony Torres described herein violate commonly accepted norms of human, social, personal, and official

conduct and behavior, and constitute human rights violations which are truly unconscionable and offensive to the concepts of ordered liberty and justice.

46. Despite his conviction and sentence, Plaintiff has a substantial residual liberty interest which Defendants have denied or seriously compromised by their acts and omissions.

47. New Mexico's denial of Plaintiff's right to due process resulted in the forced transfer to Virginia. At WRSP the Virginia Defendants exhibited a pattern and practice of use of excessive force and deliberate indifference to that use of force that compounded and exacerbated the initial injustice perpetrated against Plaintiff and constituted additional violations of Plaintiff's right to procedural and substantive due process of law.

48. Defendants are liable for the damages proximately resulting from their violations of Plaintiff's civil and constitutional right to due process.

COUNT 2

VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO BE FREE OF CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT

49. The preceding allegations and claims are adopted.

50. At the time Defendants transferred Plaintiff to Wallens Ridge, Plaintiff was a non-violent individual who had no disciplinary infractions or misconduct on his prison record.

51. By subjecting Plaintiff to the most harsh and extreme conditions of confinement and punishment and by the mistreatment described herein, Defendants have cruelly and unusually inflicted punishment that goes far beyond the bounds of any acceptable or necessary treatment.

52. Defendants knew that Anthony Torres had nothing to do with the killing of the guard or the disturbance that followed at the prison in Santa Rosa. They also knew, and it was clearly foreseeable, that sending Plaintiff to a Supermax penitentiary would inflict serious psychological and emotional harm and damage.

53. Defendants have established a pattern and practice of using unnecessary and excessive force which is neither justified or excused by any legitimate penological or correctional policies or practices. The force used against Plaintiff was not motivated by any good faith effort to restore order or maintain the security of the prison. To the contrary, the force used against Plaintiff was arbitrary, unreasonable, vicious, and malicious.

54. Defendants are liable for any and all damages, including but not limited to damages for mental and emotional distress and physical pain and suffering, caused by their infliction of cruel and unusual punishment on Plaintiff in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article II, Section 13, of the New Mexico Constitution.

COUNT 3

VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO BE FREE OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

55. The preceding allegations and claims are adopted.

56. Throughout the time he was transported to and from Wallens Ridge State Prison and while he was at Wallens Ridge, Plaintiff was repeatedly and painfully restrained, shackled, handcuffed, and required to endure long periods of distress and discomfort.

57. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article II, Section 10, of the New Mexico Constitution prohibit unreasonable searches and seizures.

58. The Virginia Defendants forced Torres to submit to numerous strip searches, especially while in the Segregation Unit, where prisoners are searched every time they leave their cell. A Wallens Ridge memo details the procedure:

Any time a strip search is conducted the inmate will be required to strip off all his clothing, turn around slowly, put his hands on his buttocks, spread his buttocks, squat to the ground while buttocks is still spread, and cough hard twice.

This procedure will be followed any time a segregation inmate leaves his cell for any reason. There will be no exceptions to this procedure.

(EXHIBIT 2).

59. While he was at WRSP, Plaintiff was routinely and unnecessarily subjected to seizures and physical restraints, including use of shackles, handcuffs, chains, stun guns, and other restraint devices and weapons, without any penological justification but with the intent of threatening and inflicting pain and causing injury.

60. While he was at WRSP, Plaintiff was routinely and unnecessarily subjected to searches, including use of strip searches and audio and video surveillance, with attendant physical and psychological invasions of his remaining privacy rights, without any penological justification but with the intent of degrading, humiliating, oppressing, damaging, and inflicting pain and injury.

61. Defendants routinely and unnecessarily used the restraint devices and searches for the purpose of inflicting pain and psychological damage without any penological justification.

62. By their policies, procedures, acts, and omissions, Defendants knowingly, deliberately, and unreasonably removed and denied the residuum of privacy and personal rights retained by Anthony Torres.

63. Both New Mexico and Virginia Defendants are liable for the damages resulting from their violations of Plaintiff's fundamental right to be free of unreasonable, unwarranted and unjustified searches and seizures.

COUNT 4

VIOLATION OF INTERSTATE COMPACT

64. The preceding allegations and claims are adopted.

65. An Interstate Compact, codified as State law at 31-5-17 NMSA (2000), provides that inmates sent to another state's institutions "shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner"

66. The Compact further provides that confinement in another state "shall not deprive any inmate so confined of any legal rights which said inmate would have had if confined in an appropriate institution of the sending state."

67. Defendants have breached the provisions of the Interstate Compact by failing to treat Plaintiff and others "in a reasonable and humane manner" and by failing to provide

Plaintiff with the same rights he "would have had if confined in an appropriate institution" in New Mexico.

68. Plaintiff is a third-party beneficiary who has been damaged as a result of Defendants' breach of the Interstate Compact and Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for damages sustained as a proximate result of their misconduct.

COUNT 5

DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW

69. The preceding allegations and claims are adopted.

70. By selecting Plaintiff and compelling his transfer to Super maximum security confinement in Virginia Defendants acted arbitrarily and unreasonably and violated Plaintiff's right to equal protection of the law.

71. At Wallens Ridge the New Mexico prisoners were segregated in their own section and were treated more harshly and cruelly than groups of prisoners from other states.

72. By treating Plaintiff and many of the other Santa Rosa prisoners differently from other prisoners and by treating Plaintiff and other New Mexico prisoners differently and more harshly than other prisoners at WRSP, Defendants have denied Plaintiff's right to equal protection and are liable for damages resulting from their violations.

COUNT 6

SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT LIABILITY

73. The preceding allegations and claims are adopted.

74. The denials of due process rights and the gratuitous use of force described herein evidence malicious attempts to inflict punishment and injury, rather than good faith efforts to maintain order and the security of the institution.

75. Defendants Perry, Angelone, and Young failed to monitor and control the excessive use of force against Plaintiff. In fact, Defendants encouraged and condoned such use of force and such harsh and excessive conditions of confinement.

76. Defendants engaged in a pattern and practice of using excessive force and of demonstrating deliberate indifference to the rights and interests of Plaintiff and other New Mexico prisoners. Defendants are liable for damages resulting from their excessive use of force and their deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's rights.

COUNT 7

CONSPIRACY

77. The preceding allegations and claims are adopted.

78. Defendants met, conversed, planned, and arranged between and among themselves and with their subordinates to execute the transfer, placement, and punishment of Plaintiff and the other New Mexico prisoners at Wallens Ridge State Prison.

79. Defendants have acted individually and together with each other and other government officials and employees to plan, cause, and effect the transfer of Plaintiff and other prisoners to Wallens Ridge State Prison knowing that the transfer and placement would inflict extraordinary physical and emotional pain, suffering, and damage.

80. Defendants have acted individually and together with each other and other government officials and employees to harm and injure Plaintiff through the excessive uses of force and violations of civil rights described herein.

81. Plaintiff is entitled to damages and other relief for injuries resulting from Defendants conspiracy and violations of his constitutional rights.

COUNT 8

INTENTIONAL INFILCTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS, AND CLAIM FOR EXEMPLARY AND PUNITIVE DAMAGES

82. The preceding allegations and claims are adopted.

83. Defendants' conduct described herein was willful, wanton, deliberate, malicious, and was intended to and did punish and inflict pain and emotional harm upon Anthony Torres for acts he did not commit.

84. Defendants have acted with deliberate and utter indifference for the rights of Anthony Torres; their conduct in this case is shocking and egregious.

85. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of exemplary and punitive damages to deter and prevent Defendants and others from committing such extreme and offensive acts in the future.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the award of the following relief:

A. Declaratory and compensatory relief for damages resulting from violations of Plaintiff's liberty interests and rights to due process of law, including but not limited to damages for pain, injury, suffering, and emotional distress.

B. Declaratory and compensatory relief for damages resulting from violations of Plaintiff's right to be free of unreasonable searches and seizures and cruel and unusual punishment.

C. Declaratory and compensatory relief for damages resulting from violations of the interstate compact and other agreements among the parties.

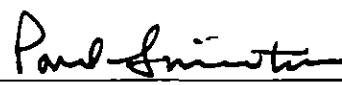
D. An Injunctive Order precluding Defendants from returning Anthony Torres to WRSP and requiring Defendants to provide counseling, therapy, treatment, and care necessary to treat Anthony Torres in New Mexico for the immediate and the long-term effects of his experience at Wallens Ridge.

E. Exemplary and punitive damages to discourage and prevent such and similar acts by Defendants and others in the future in the amount of at least One Million Dollars.

F. Costs of this action and reasonable attorneys' fees.

G. Such other and further equitable or legal relief as the Court deems just, proper, and necessary.

Respectfully submitted,



Paul Livingston
Attorney for Anthony Torres
P.O. Box 90908
Albuquerque, NM 87199
(505) 823-4410

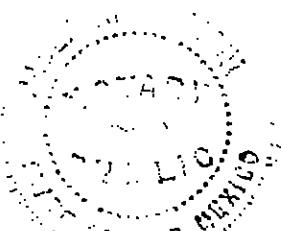
VERIFICATION

I, ANTHONY B. TORRES, being duly sworn upon my oath, do hereby state and affirm that I have read the foregoing complaint, that I understand the complaint, and that the facts set out therein are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Anthony B. Torres
ANTHONY B. TORRES

COUNTY OF GUADALUPE)
)
) ss
STATE OF NEW MEXICO)

Sworn and Subscribed to before me this 28th day of April, 2000, by Anthony Torres



Paula Ann Wright
NOTARY PUBLIC

ATTENTION:

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FOR INFORMATION TO ALL
INMATES:**

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WILL RESULT IN TRANSFER OF INMATES TO
OUT OF STATE FACILITIES.**

**YOU WILL NOT BE MOVED TO NEW MEXICO
PRISONS, BUT WILL BE MOVED BASED ON
EMERGENCY TRANSFERS TO INSTITUTIONS
VIA THE INTERSTATE COMPACT
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**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT**

**Plaintiff's
EXHIBIT 1**

WALLENS RIDGE
STATE PRISON

Memo

To: INMATE POPULATION
From: MAJOR T. YATES
Date: 11/12/99
Re: STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURE

LATELY THERE HAS BEEN SOME CONFUSION ABOUT THE STRIP SEARCH PROCEDURE HERE AT WALLENS RIDGE STATE PRISON. THIS MEMO WILL CLEAR UP ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE ABOUT THIS PROCEDURE.

ANY TIME A STRIP SEARCH IS CONDUCTED THE INMATE WILL BE REQUIRED TO STRIP OFF ALL HIS CLOTHING, TURN AROUND SLOWLY, PUT HIS HANDS ON HIS BUTTOCKS, SPREAD HIS BUTTOCKS, SQUAT TO THE GROUND WHILE BUTTOCKS IS STILL SPREAD, AND COUGH HARD TWICE.

THIS PROCEDURE WILL BE FOLLOWED ANY TIME A SEGREGATION INMATE LEAVES HIS CELL FOR ANY REASON. THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THIS PROCEDURE.

MAJOR T. YATES